A Remarkable New Bee of the Genus Oxaea (Hym.).

By T. D. A. Cockerell, Boulder, Colorado.

I have just received a bee, collected by Dr. Eugenio Giocomelli, at La Rioja, Argentina, which looks like a *Centris*, but actually belongs to the rare genus *O. vaea*. The superficial resemblance to *Centris* is such that I began running it through the tables for that genus, until I noticed the entirely different venation. We appear to have an excellent case of Müllerian mimicry.

Oxaea haematura n. sp.

Q. Length, 19 mm.; head black, with white hair, short fuscous hair on occiput; facial quadrangle about as broad as long; eyes green; labrum with a strong median ridge, the upper part of which is grooved; clypeus closely punctured but shining; antennae black; thorax black, very densely covered with hair as in the similar species of *Centris*, this hair dorsally bright fulvous, ventrally creamy-white; tegulae clear fulvous; wings strongly dusky, nervures piceous; legs black; hind tibiae and tarsi with stiff black hair, but the tibiae with a large loose white scopa beneath; abdomen with the first four segments brilliant blood-red, dull, hairless, almost impunctate, but the second segment shows fine punctures; fifth segment black, glistening, well punctured, posteriorly with a thick black fringe, and on each side with a tuft of creamy-white hair; apex with black hair; apical plate very broad, the middle portion elevated; venter dark, the first three segments with bright ferruginous hind margins.

Quite unlike any other Oxaea; nearest to the Brazilian O. rufa Friese, which has dark-brown hair, and is considerably larger.

Type in the writer's collection.

Hemileuca burnsi, its specific validity and habitat (Saturnidae, Lepid.).

By J. Henry Watson, Withington, Manchester, England.

Sir George Hampson has lately called my attention to a note by Dr. Dyar in Insec. Insc. Mens. of December, 1916, on the locality of *H. burnsi*, which I described in Trans. Manch. Ent. Soc. 1910, as from the Truckee Pass, California,